Factors Underlying Changes in the Geographic Distribution of Income

HE regional distribution of personal income has exhibited persistent trends over the past three and one-half decades. The shift of income from the North and East to the South and West, which characterized the 1930's, and which accelerated as the economy surged to full capacity during World War II, has continued over the past decade and a half. Since 1948, relative changes in the regional distribution of personal income have amounted to about \$22 billion. That is, individual income in the South and West is \$22 billion more and in the North and East \$22 billion less than would have been the case had all sections of the country grown at the same rate. This shift amounts to 5 percent of the personal income total of \$461 billion in 1963. By States, the amount redistributed is even larger, as there were some offsetting changes within regions.

This geographic shift in the distribution of personal income may be viewed as the net result of two types of economic forces. On the one hand, most individual industries in the southern and western regions expanded more rapidly than their counterparts in the North and East, a factor which increased total income in these areas at an above-average rate. On the other hand, the northern and eastern regions had a preponderance of those industries which, during the postwar period, were rapid-growers regardless of their geographic location; the two southern regions and the Rocky Mountain States tended to specialize in the slower growing types of industries. The effect of this difference in the "industry-mix" of the two areas offset a part of the change in total income due to the differential performance of

the areas on an industry-by-industry

Accompanying these relative income shifts, and partly causing them, were varying rates of population growth in the regions. Generally, the population movement was to the Southwest and West with the Southeastern States benefiting to only a small extent.

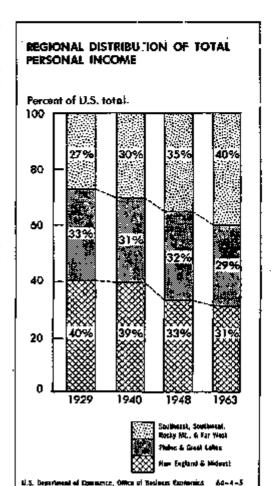
With the geographic changes in population and income tending to move parallel, changes in per capita income since 1948 relative to that of the Nation have been small. Most changes that did occur continued the trend toward a lessening of regional differences in per capita income.

Scope of report

This report is concerned with changes in the geographic distribution of income during the decade and a half since the completion of economic reconversion following World War II. Specifically, its purpose is to review trends in the geographic distribution of income and to analyze the industrial and population factors underlying these regional income trends for such light as they may shed on the future course of the various regional economies.

Before beginning an examination of postwar income shifts, a brief statement on definition and measurement of trend as employed here should be useful. The concept of trend is related to long-term growth or decline. It is characterized by regularity and persistency. To measure trend, it is necessary to separate the undarlying long-term movement in a time series not only from the random, irregular factors but also from the effects of changes in the business cycle.

Since the focus of this article is on relative shifts in income, State and regional trends are measured here with total United States income as a standard of reference. Income in each State and region is expressed as a



percent of the national total, and trend is calculated in terms of changes in each area's share of the total—an increased or decreased share representing an upward or downward income trend relative to the Nation's.

The sharpest changes in economic activity stem from the progression of the business cycle through its phases of recession and recovery. Cyclical changes have substantially different impacts in the several regions; consequently, a comparison of geographic income distribution for trend purposes is valid only when the sconomy of each region is at approximately the same

point in the business cycle. Accordingly, the years 1948, 1953, 1957, and 1963 have been chosen for measuring postwar regional income trends. In general, they represent high and roughly comparable points in the business cycle. They are also relatively free from distortions due to random and irregular factors such as war, reconversion, and major strikes.

Changes in the Regional Distribution of Income

As depicted in the accompanying chart and map, there has been a significant geographic redistribution of income over the postwar years. Since 1948, the four southern and western regions have increased their share of the national total of personal income by 15 percent—an average increase of about 1 percent a year—while the four northeastern and central portions of the country have sustained the loss.

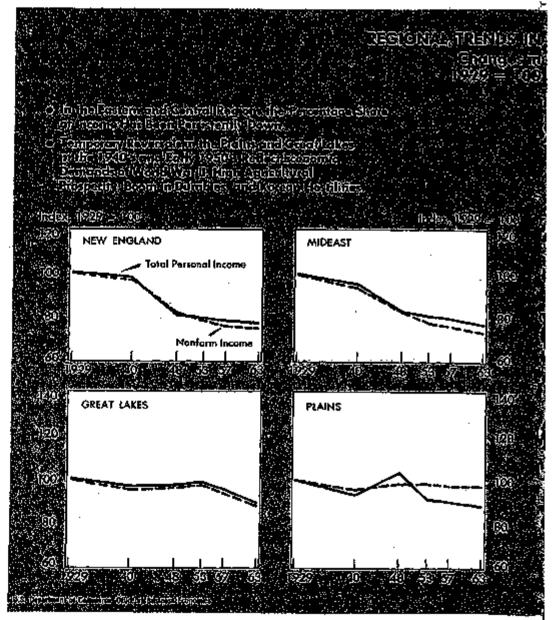
The extent of these income shifts is shown in table I. In relative terms, the largest change occurred in the Far West, which increased its share of the Nation's income from 11% percent to 14% percent, or by one-fourth, from 1948 to 1963. Income in that region expanded one and three-fourths, while for the Nation as a whole, it was up one and one-fourth. If the Far West had no more than kept pace with the national growth rate, its personal income aggregate in 1963 would have amounted to \$53 billion; instead, it totaled nearly \$66 billion. Thus, over the past 15 years, the faster economic growth of the Far West has added about \$13 billion more to its economy than might have been expected on the basis of the national average.

Above-average growth in the Far West reflects the rapid expansion of practically all industries in California and Nevada; the predominance of rapid-growth industries in the economy of California; and the correlative heavy migration into the area. The other two States of the region, Washington and Oregon, experienced moderate declines in their share of income.

In contrast, the income share of

the Plains States declined 15 percent from 1948 to 1963, with each State sharing in the loss. In dollar terms. residents of this region received \$6 billion less last year than they would have if economic growth in the region had equalled the national pace. The below-average income gain of this region can be ascribed directly to a reduced volume of farm income, a development that extended throughout the Nation, generally, but which had its greatest impact in the Plains States.

Relative shifts in the distribution of income have been more moderate in the remaining six regions. In the New England, Mideast, and Great Lakes areas, the share of income in 1963 was about 6 percent lower than in 1948. In the two southern regions and the Rocky Mountain States, the income share rose by 5 to 10 percent.



Continuity of trends:

Two characteristics of postwar regional trends may be noted. First—and most important because of its implication for the evaluation of future income changes—is the trend continuity that has prevailed over the entire span since 1929. Major exceptions are the acceleration of changes in shares between 1940 and 1948, and the unusual influence of agriculture in bolstering the income flow in the Plains States in 1948.

This trend continuity merits further attention because if relatively continuous trends have obtained for 35 years—a span that has included dramatic economic changes—their continuation

for some time to come would seem reasonable. This is not to say that a mechanical extrapolation of past trends can be assumed to held for the future. It does give assurance, however, that there is sufficient stability in regional income trends to permit their projection provided the task is carried out in some industrial detail and the extensions are modified, relative to the past, as may be indicated by careful analysis.

The income shares of the two northeastern regions, New England and the Mideast, were reduced in each of the major periods charted. Moreover, except for the sharper rate of decline during the war and reconversion, the slope of the downtrend did not vary appreciably in the years 1929-40, 1948-53, 1953-57, or 1957-63.

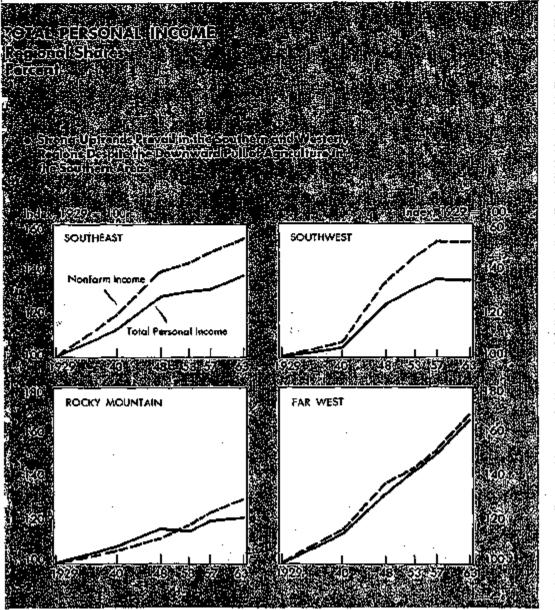
In the two central areas, the Great Lakes and Plains States, the parallelism between postwar trends and those of earlier periods is more obscure. From the chart on this page it appears that the shares of income received in these two regions were roughly the same in 1929 and 1948—in contrast to the declines that have occurred since the latter year. This departure from established trends is more apparent than real, however, as the income shares of both the Great Lakes and Plains States were bolstered in 1948 by special developments which lack trend significance.

In the Great Lakes, with its concentration of metal-fabricating industries, the production of munitions in the early 1940's and of peace-time durable goods after World War II pushed the region's share of total income above what its trend position would have been, simply because its industrial structure was such as to enable the region to benefit especially from the type of demand that developed. In. the Plains States, the record volume of farm income in 1948 was responsible for the region's increased share of total income in that year. In both areas, these bolstering influences represent special factors. If these are discounted, the 1929-48 trends in the Great Lakes and Plains States are down, and the 1948 to 1963 movements are seen to be more in line with them.

In the four southern and western regions, trend continuity is clearer, although the speed-up during the war years interrupts it to some extent.

Influence of particular States

A second feature of postwar regional income shifts is the dominant influence of particular States in those regions with rising income trends. Changes in three of the four regions with increased income shares in 1963 were dominated by developments in a single State of the region. The expansion in the shares of income received in the Southeast, Rocky Mountain and Far West, was due almost entirely to the economic growth of Florida, Colorado, and California. Exclusion of these three States from their respective regional totals would yield a decline in the income



share of each region between 1948 and 1963.

This situation contrasts with that in the 1929-48 period when the trend of income in most States in the four areas with above-average growth accorded with that of the region in which they were located. For example, of the 25 States in the four southern and western regions, all except one increased their income share between 1929 and 1948. However, there is strong evidence that the lack of adherence to regional trends on the part of the individual States is lessening. Between 1957 and 1963, several of the States which had been moving counter to their regional average came back into line.

State conformity to regional change was much greater in those sections of

the country with declining income trends. All States of the Great Lakes and Plains experienced a decreased income share between 1948 and 1968, as did five of the six New England States. Only in the Mideast was there heterogeneity of movement; half of the States increased their share of income and half suffered a reduction.

Table 1.-Total Personal Income, by States and Regions, Selected Years 1

				Acaman	t (callions of d	(ensite)			
	1929	1960	1968	1988	1967	Fact	1982	1962	1963
United Sintes	85, 66L	78,522	204, 414	281, 140	348, 724	3 50, 628	414,564	439,461	460, 190
New England	7, 124	6,398	12,949	18,697	22,793	25, 904	26, 887	28, 456	29,454
Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetis	479 323	444 285	1, 079 680	1, 298 862	1,590 1,072	I, 820 I, 266	1,842 1,813	1.94	1,972
Yernoat	1 225	184]	430	542	898	784	750	1, 394 782	1, 514 816
Massachusetts	2, 802 596	8,385 534	7,072	B, 383	13,846 2,694	12, 952	13, 572	14, 290	14,870
Rhode island	2,641	1, 566	1, 191 a, 627	1, 545 5, 117	0,484	I,875 7,987	1, 943 7, 567	2,059 8,031	14,870 2,122 8,430
Mideast	27, 465	32,549	84,27E	72, 612	88, 536	99,566	LQ3,280	108,465	tka, 195
New York	14, 105	11,713	2 <u>0. 080</u>	33, 265	47, 190	48, 837	45,609	50.985	53, 120
New Jersey Pennyy vonia	3,724	9,438 6,417	7, 876 1	21,421	14, 305	34 1777	17.047 (18.682 20.887	18,760 27,523
Dalaware	7, 531 240	8,117	14, 876 550	30, 145 878	\$3,595 1,215	20,339 1,348	85, 945 1, 382	70, 557	27, 923
Macyland District of Columbia	1, 260 015	1,200	8,309	5,028 1,887	6, 381	26, 539 1, 346 7, 458 2, 296	7, 938	1, 445 8, 563 2, 524	1, 647 9, 188
		807	1, 600	1	2,070		2,358		3,712
Great Lakes	26,235	17,816	47, 305	65,761	78,469	86, 232	\$9,01 5	\$2,721	97, (54
Michigan.	3, 6073 6, 178	3,610 4,606	9, 579 12, 227	14, 516 17, 316	16,623 20,806	16, 173 22, 722	18, 121 23, 090	29, 307 24, 158	20, 520 25, 203
Indiana.	1, 973 7, 280	i, 888	12, 227 6, 591	3, D12	9, 212	10, 211	10.461	24, 146 11,048	11, 619
Ohio Indiana Illinots Wiscondu	7, 280 9, 001	5, 964 1,740	15, 472	19, 669 6, 243	23, 941 7, 487	28, 564 8, 562	27,471 8,672	28, 889 9, 341	22, 065
Philos	7,684	6,815	19, 239	22,168	20,010	32,006	81,163	1	9, 657
	1,439	, I	4,038	5,049	d, 173	7,004	_ [35,383	36,361
Minnesota 16W8	1.419	1, 467 1, 272	3, 994	4,110	6,110	5,580	7, 452 5, 824	7, 770 6, 678	9 300 8 103
Missouri North Dakota South Dakota	1,419 3,275	1,\$82	5, 321 502	7,000	5,310 (9, 524	9,886	10.382	8, 102 6, 323 10, 853 1, 287
North Dakota	253 288	234	802 /	771	939	1, 107	1,003	2, 459 1, 459	1, 287
Nebrash	811	230 878	638 1.651 2.415	391 2 100	1,091 2,638	1, 296 3, 026	1, 292 3, 079	3,369	1, 424 3, 348
Kalters	999	762	2,415	3,201	2, 638 1, 538	4,480	4,007	€ 600	4, 965
Southeast,	8, 200	10, 887	\$7,248	42, 163	82,730	82,248	65, 670	83, 948	74, 302
Virginia	1,064 794	L <u>202</u>	2, 566 2, 176	5, 220 2, 347 3, 654	6, 886	7, 379	7,763	8,428	8,916
West Virginia	1,020	924	2, 176 2, 719	2,947	3, 032	8,000	8, J25 5, 005	3,210	3, 329 5, 536
Tonnessee	982	905	8,006	1.050	4, 208 4, 964 3, 976	6 404	5, 342	5, 276 6, 165	5, 329 5, 526 6, 560
Tonnesson. North Gerolina. South Carolina.	1,0 1 8	L 171	2, 02 0 1, 755	1,885	5,976	6,404 7,138 3,300	5,542 7,628	£, 1\$5]	ā, 636
	420 1, 01.5	1, 060 (8,088	2,643 1,460	2, 818 4, 432	g 368	3, 476	2,763 (8, 630 3, 833 7, 720
Florida. Alabama Mississippl.	753	\$80	3,053	£ 04L	7, 703	1.843	3, 576 6, 635 10, 230	7,218 D,168	11, 888
Alabama	886	601	3,543	8, 944	6 200	4,780	4,945 2,720	5 261	5, 542 3, 156
Lorisiana	753 886 570 860	474 861	1,564 2,601	1, 890 3, 721	2,110	2,562 5,240	2,720 6,891	6, 261 2, 889 6, 678	3, 156
Arkouses	554	šõi	1,644	1,900	4, 884 2, 060	5, 240 2, 304	6,891 2,012	2,742	5, 041 2, 970
Southwest	4,251	4,086	13,918	28,670	22,687	27, 180	23, 665	30,055	\$3, 184
Oklahoma Toxas	1,677 2,782	887	2,359	3, 161	4,730	4,305	4,475	4,664	4,858
Toxas	2,752	2,775	8,054	18, QL8	18, 550	18 488 1	19, 500	20,361	31, 11 2
New Mexico	171 254	293	049 857	1, 055 1, 441	L 401 2,000	1,730 2,689	19, 500 1, 775 2, 015	4, 664 20, 361 1, 880 3, 164	1, 921 3, 297
Rocky Mennish	1,614	1,598	4,645	6, 153	7,830	9,072	8,503	10,245	10,651
Montana Idaho, Wyoming	313	818	265	1,090	1, 298	I, 363 I, <u>184</u>	2.344	1,585	1.583
Idabo,	225 181	242	708	883	1,072	1,184	1,344 1,240	1, 355 790	1, 583 1, 379
Colorado	612	159 (617 (1, 760	547 2, 492	3, 267	768 4 038	789	790	8)A 4, 878
V48b	284 (260	706	1, 143	1, 461	4, 030 1, 721	4, 914 1, 869	4, 820 2, 014	2,003
New West.	7,884	7, 767	23, 253	34, 521	45, 144	64, 657	67, 727	63, 106	63,891
Washington	1, 108	1, 183	3 mm]	6. 683	5 and]	6, 697	6 980	7, 471	7, 039
Washington Oregon Newuda	0.17	877	3,000 2,261	4, 583 2, 934	5, 852 5, 400	3,982	6, 98 0 4, 99 0	2 340	4, 592
Nevada	5, 502	5, 839	273	462	948	815	911	1,008 1,008 59,187	1, 241
		1	17, 610	26,642	35, 582	43, 163	46, 176	59, 187	82, 419
Alaka	n.Q.	ta.a.	n.e. i	506	537	632	620		

See footnotes ut end of table.

Industrial Factors Underlying Regional Trends

The remainder of this article examines the factors underlying postwar regional income trends. They will be discussed from three standpoints: Industrial changes in the income aggregate; the influence of population shifts on income change; and trends in per

capita income. Analysis at this level cannot do much more than point out relative strengths and weaknesses of particular areas, and measure their importance. A determination of underlying causes and effects—why, for example, a given industry in one

region has grown faster than its counterpart in other regions—is a problem beyond the scope of this review.

For analytical purposes total income may be divided into two categories: That received by persons for their participation in current production (hereafter termed participation income), and that received from investments and in the form of transfer payments.

Table 1.—Total Personal Income, by States and Regions, Selected Years 1—Continued

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•	<u> </u>			Parcent	of Units	d States			 -	┞—		P	ercont ct	#ADER:		
·	1929	1940	1948	1963	1957	1960	1951	1902	1963	1929-43	1939-45	1948-63	1948-53	1953-17	1967-68	1963-03
Cuited States	100.00	200.00	100.00	104, 60	100, DB	100,00	100,00	100,00	189,00	458	142	ഥ	87	23	327	5
New England	6,11	8,15	6,72	6,50	6.54	6.50	6,50	9.48	8.44	316	96	113	**	22	34	4
Maior Hampshire New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Bland Gomeonicut	.58 .38 .28 4.51 .69	57 58 4 13 68 1 89	.52 .20 3.41 .57 1.70	. 48 . 30 . 10 2,30 . 54 1.81	. 46 -31 . 18 2.25 . 49 1.85	325 47 1.82	44 33 39 47 1.82	.44 .28 2.35 1.89	. 48 . 31 . 18 2 23 . 48 1 88	312 348 263 285 256 414	125 165 87 80 100	119 94 119 78 139	20 22 22 23 24 30 45	22 24 16 20 10 20	24 35 30 31 25	. 4
Mideast	22,84	20.50	36, L7	26,65	25. 40	24.97	24.89	24.66	24.58	312	29	100		22	38	ه
New York New Jersey Pennsylvaqia Delaware Mary jand District of Columbia	16. 47 4.88 8.79 .38 1. 47	14.92 4.37 8.17 .34 1.67 1.03	12, 56 3, 80 7, 17 , 27 1, 60	11, 75 4, 03 7, 11 31 1, 78	4, 07 4, 07 6, 76 , 35 1, 83 , 59	14, 73 4, 00 0, 30 34 1, 87 58	11, 72 4, 21 6, 26 , 33 1, 91 , 57	11,69 4,10 6,12 -33 1,96 -37	11, 54 4, 07 6, 00 34 1, 98	277 405 271 516 625 342	85 112 96 129 188 150	104 138 88 181 170 70	28 45 85 69 62 18	24 24 17 30 27 10	29 32 19 27 48 31	. 4
Great Lakes	29, 61	22. 89	22.#	29. 23	22.60	Z1. 60	27. 22	26,08	21.07	380	126	104	38	10	24	1
Michigan Ohio Indiana Illinoia Wisconsin	4.44 4.06 2.30 3.50 2.33	4.60 4.86 2.42 7.59 2.23	4.62 5.66 2.66 7.46 2.24	A 19 6.11 2.83 6.05 2.21	4.85 5.99 2.84 6.87 2.15	4. 56 6. 60 2. 56 5. 65 2. 15	4.37 5.56 2.59 8.69 2.14	4,39 5,49 2,52 6,56 2,12	4.46 5.48 2.62 6.51 2.10	#10 #88 #89 #312 #83	152 138 183 117 182	114 107 108 94 108	89 49 44 27 84	17 21 15 29 20	21 21 25 25 29	5 5 4 3
Piains	8.67	8.20	9.28	8.17	6.44	8.04	7. 96	8.05	7. 90	375	154	99	29	21	29	\$
Minucota Jewa Misouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska	1.80 1.64 2.64 .30 .34 .95	1.87 1.65 2.52 .29 .29 .74	1.94 1.90 2.57 .39 .43 .89 1.16	1. 78 1, 43 2. 47 27 . 11 . 74 1. 15	1.77 1.48 2.38 2.32 1.10	1,78 1,40 2,29 28 28 113	2.80 1,40 2.87 .20 .31 .74 1.12	1.77 1.38 2.36 .34 .77 1.10	1. 77 2. 36 23 31 1. 05	490 346 377 409 394 313 307	162 177 134 917 209 128 142	102 60 60 60 60 81 108	25 4 32 4 1 14 35	22 24 19 22 24 25 18	22 24 25 25 25 29	-12 -4 -1 -1 2
Seathenet.	IF 65	[4.23	16.66	15, 25	16.42	N5. 62	16.78	25. 93	14, (1)	644	Ela	129	J8	25	38	•
Virtiala West Virginis Kentucky Tennessee North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Plorida Alabama Mississippi Louisland Arkansas	1.23 1.19 1.16 1.25 1.48 1.00 1.67 1.00	1.82 1.89 1.167 1.49 1.35 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.73 1.05 1.44 1.45 1.47 1.47 1.25 1.74	I. 880 I. 909 II. 473 II. 483 II. 483 II. 484 II. 484	1.88 1.20 1.30 1.77 1.34 2.22 1.61 1.40	1.85 .78 1.17 1.38 1.60 2.47 1.34 1.60	1.57 1.21 1.44 1.84 1.89 1.99 1.99 1.90 1.30 1.30	1.92 1.73 1.44 1.86 1.86 1.86 1.29 1.29	1.94 1.72 1.80 1.42 1.55 1.68 1.30 1.31	749 310 443 508 725 727 461 1, 485 427	238 174 167 266 274 204 305 197 174 200	151 58 104 118 138 138 150 291 118 102 189	17 34 35 46 44 68 21 17	22 21 22 22 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	08888448888844 088888844	041044244444
Seathwest	4.17	£.21.	6.28	6.40	6.59	6,81	6.91	6,83	6,78	623	204	141	45	या	32	4
Oklahoms Trans New Morico Arizona	1, 26 2, 91 - 20 - 30	1 10 2 54 -25 -32	1.14 4.37 -31 -41	1,13 4,60 .37 .61	1.07 4.75 .40 .88	1.08 6.69 -43 -67	1.08 4.70 -43 -70	1.05 4.65 42 72	1. 65 4. 69 . 42 . 72	331 667 1,023 1,198	119 229 290 297	106 133 196 285	34 44 83 68	18 27 33 30	80 26 37 64	3
Pecky Meantain	1.88	2.49	2. 19	2.17	2.26	2.27	2,29	2,34	2.29	554	182	182	35	27	35	3
Montage Idaho Wyoming Cobmido Utsh	-30 -20 -16 -75 -33	. 20 . 10 . 70 . 34	. 43 .34 .20 .85 .38	35.5 5.8 5.8 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6	.37 .31 .19 .97 .42	.34 .30 .19 1.01 .43	.82 .26 .19 L 04	. 56 . 31 . 18 2. 93 . 46	.34 .30 .18 1.02 .48	407 513 442 628 637	177 214 177 174 180	83 95 96 166 163	26 25 31 43 44	17 21 19 25 28	24. 29 26 39 43	1 2 4 3
Far West	8.63	9.50	IL Ø	12, 33	D). 49	LJ. 65	13, 82	24. IB	14.32	79L	221	177	47	38	45	4
Washington Oregen Nevada California	1.36 .75 .09 6.42	1. 47 . 89 . 13 7. 43	1,74 1,09 ,18 8,49	1,72 1,04 ,16 9,41	1.67 .97 .18 16.25	19,81	1.67 .09 11.04	1.70 .89 .25 11.18	1 66 1 60 22 11 39	655 810 L 671 859	210 249 246 220	112 103 354 168	36 30 69 61	10 10 40 34	31 35 82 47	10
Afadra Hawaii		. 33	. \$6	:aī	. 16 . 31	. 16 . 36	.18	:15 :36	.15 .36	D.D.	11,6, 11,6,	13L	11.A. 23	D.A. 24	3e 63	7

Tetals include Alaska and Hawali for 1960 forward.
 A. --Not available.

Participation Income

The first category, participation income, accounts for about 80 percent of total income on the average. It consists of wages and salaries, supplementary labor income, and earnings of self-employed persons, and it can be measured on an industry basis. Since State and regional changes in participation income closely paralleled the changes in total income discussed previously, attention is turned toward an analysis of factors making for geographic variations in changes in participation income. The initial step in the process is to dissect the total growth increment of this income appregate into its component parts.1

Components of growth

The first component is due to the overall growth of the national economy. The assumption is made that with no differences in regional characteristics each area would grow at the same rate, and so maintain its share of the Nation's total. This national growth element is thus computed by applying to participation income in each State in the initial year (1948) the national percentage increase in total participation income between the initial year and the terminal year (1962). These figures are shown in column A, table 3.2

The second element of an area's expansion, and the first of the two factors which make for a difference in the growth rate of an area and the Nation, stems from differences in income structure or "industry-mix" of the area and the Nation. To the extent that a large proportion of an area's economy consists of slow-growing industries, its income will expand at a below-average rate, other things being equal. Conversely, an area that specializes in industries that are generally growing rapidly will increase its share

of the Nation's income total, other things being equal.

This "industry-mix", or compositional effect, is measured by applying to each industry in an area in the base year the difference between the national growth rate in that industry and the national all-industry growth rate. Where the former is larger, the industry is termed a rapid-growth industry, and it gives a special boost to area growth, with the size of the increment determined by the amount of the industry located in the area. Where the industry growth rate is less than the all-industry figure, it is termed a slow-growth industry and its effect on differential income growth is negative. This effect is a relative one, of course. In most instances, slow-growth industries added to total income in an area in absolute terms. The industrymix component is shown for all industries combined in column B, table 3.

The third, and final element of an area's growth, and the second which makes for a differential change comes from regional shifts within individual industries. An industry that is growing faster (slower) in an area than its counterparts in the Nation as a whole will add to (subtract from) the area's overall growth. This "regional industry-share" element is calculated by applying to each local industry in the base year the difference between the percentage change in that industry. in the area and the percentage change in the same industry nationally. The value of the total regional-share effect is shown in column C, table 3.

The sum of the three components—see column D, table 3—equals the total change in income from participation in current production. The sum of the industry-mix and regional-share effects for all industries combined represents the net relative change in income in the area. It is the dollar measure by which the rate of area income change exceeds or falls short of the national growth rate. This measure is tabulated in column E of table 3.

Two points should be kept in mind with regard to this analytical technique. While it is difficult to interpret the two factors accounting for differences in regional growth in terms of

precise economic categories, the regionalshare factor can, in many cases, be taken to reflect changes in the relative competitive position of the various regions. Secondly, the allocation of a relative change in income between that part due to regional-share and that due to industry-mix is dependent to a degree on the extent of industrial disaggregation used.

Regional-share and industry-mix effects

Regional-share effects played the dominant role in determining net changes in the geographic distribution of participation income between 1948 and 1962. In every region except the Plains, the income change due to regional-share was much larger than that due to industry-mix effect. In the Plains region the opposite situation obtained, as the decline in farm income had its maximum impact there.

The pervasiveness of the regional-share effect shows clearly in the accompanying tabulation. Except in the Plains, most industries within a region increased their share of the industry total or most sustained a relative loss. Only in the Plains did the gains and losses approach a balance.

Number of industries in each region with relative gains or relative losses

Region	Caiste	Loszes
New Bagland	9	24
M10028L	4	28
Great Lakes	- 5	25
Plains	29	14
Southeast	29	• •
Boathwest	38	
Rocky Mountain	- 꽃	ů
For West	28	Ġ

The effect of industry-mix on relative income change generally ran counter to the regional-share experience. A favorable industry-mix, reflecting mainly the comparative absence of agriculture, reduced the total relative loss in income substantially in the two northeastern regions and in the Great Lakes.

A contrary situation prevailed in the two southern regions and in the Rocky Mountain States. Each of these regions was characterized by a very adverse industry-mix, again a reflection of agriculture, and in each area this tended to reduce substantially the above-average growth in total income.

In the agricultural Plains States, both factors accounting for differential income growth were adverse, with industry-mix by far the larger influence.

² The technique used here is that developed principally by Edger 8. Duan and set forth in "A Statistical and Analytical Technique for Regional Analysis", Papers and Proceedings, Regional Science Association, Vot. 8, 1809, pp. 58-112. Further development and refluences to technique is now underway in the Regional Economies Division of the Office of Business Economies under the direction of Lowell D. Ashby and John M. Mattila.

^{· 2} The year 1962 is used as the terminal year because the necessary industrial detail for 1968 is not available. To judge from summary data, substitution of 1963 for 1962 would cause no significant differences in conclusions reached.

The Far West was the only region to benefit both from the mix and share factors. More than one-third of all regional-share gains in the Nation accrued to the Far West while one-fifth of those due to industry-mix were to the benefit of this Region.

Summary of regional shifts

Following is a brief review of some of the main factors underlying these regional-share and industry-mix effects in each region or group of regions. For those interested in a more detailed examination, the effects of both factors are shown in tables 4 and 5 for 34 industries.³ These tables thus provide

a ready tool for identifying in more detail the elements of economic growth,

The declines in the share of participation income received in the New England, the Mideast, and Great Lakes regions resulted mainly from the fact that more than four-fifths of their industries suffered reductions in their shares of the corresponding industry totals. Although declines were the

Table 2.-Per Capita Personal Income, by States and Regions, Selected Years 1

		Amount (dallars)								i		Perc	ont o	(Uni	ted B	intes					Perc	±ot o	юпіў¢		
	19729	1990	1048	1953	1957	1560	2961	1962	1963	1929	1940	1948	1603	1957	L960	1961	1902	1963	1929-	1029	1948- 63	1945 53	1958 57	1957- 63	1982- 63
United States	765	595	1,420	1,798	2,048	2,217	2,267	2,366	2, 443	100	200	100	166	100	100	100	LOG	186	247	102	72	24	#	L9	
New England	876	767	C,511	1,958	2,259	2,466	2,563	2, #85	2,784	126	127	108	430	1.13	tH1	113	113	128	214	72	82	30	17	29	3
Maine	601 690 627 973 871 1,020	579 507 784 748 917	1,269 1,269 1,513 1,513 1,751	1, 431 1, 570 1, 434 1, 957 1, 898 2, 400	1,680 1,859 1,660 3,329 1,934 2,313	1,871 2,065 1,887 2,519 3;195 2,858	1,866 2,160 1,938 2,647 2,265 2,958	1,968 2,341 2,921 2,784 2,337 3,064	2,008 2,303 2,092 2,650 2,308 3,162	85 88 89 130 124 146	88 77 83 123 124 124 124 124 124 124 124 124 124 124	87 89 83 107 127 128	88 80 109 106 134	83 91 81 114 97 137	84 84 85 114 97 129	95 85 117 100 130	83 95 85 116 99 129	- 66 117 128 128	274 274 294 213 176 207	104 84 87 66 74 70	81 79 88 81	10 24 22 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	18 16 16 19 5	24 24 22 22 21 12	33 35
Mideast	978	790	LAAB	2,07B	2,596	2,692	2,638	2,730	2,816	138	133	116	116	117	116	116	116	1712	190	13	71	24	16	17	1
New York New Jersey New Jersey Pennaty Ivania Deletant Wary Jand District of Columbia	1,159 931 775 1,017 1,273	870 822 948 1,004 712 1,170	1,798 1,630 1,446 1,763 1,457 1,965	2, 147 2, 216 2, 902 3, 510 1, 967 2, 278	2,545 2,535 2,149 2,329 2,230 2,688	2,773 2,859 2,255 3,002 2,398 2,903	2,828 2,749 2,383 3,017 2,522 3,019	2,914 2,837 2,302 3,110 2,648 3,199	3,000 2,900 2,444 8,200 2,778 3,398	165 132 110 145 111 161	135 136 139 139 137	127 116 124 123 124 134	2521h	124 124 105 141 106 130	125 120 102 135 108 135	125 121 101 133 111 133	123 120 130 132 112 135	133 139 130 133 139	159 211 215 220 258 367	888448	67 68 87 87 88 78	19 34 82 42 44 19	18 18 18 18 18	BREEFE	3 4 5 6
Great Lases	843	947	1,512	2,063	2,266	2, 576	2,400	2,517	2, 847	114	112	112	116	110	807	196	104	107	225	#6	64	29	ю	15	4
Michigan Ohio Indiano Illinois Wisegusia	788 781 612 907 682	679 665 569 774 564	1,542 1,682 1,440 1,809 1,603	3,134 2,018 1,913 2,197 1,784	2,245 2,253 2,638 2,505 1,060	2,314 2,332 2,158 2,688 2,168	2,267 2,531 2,228 2,724 2,222	495 496 497 498 498 498 498 498 498 498 498 498 498	2,628 2,633 2,640 2,640 2,640 2,640	113 111 87 136 97	1122 58	8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	138 133 107 123 100	10 12 12 13 13 13 13 14	용동명단	8 5 5 5 5 5 6	102 102 100 131 98	166 162 161 171 97	219 213 304 206 219	94 99 185 59 106	86 87 87 87 87	38 30 33 21 27	5 12 6 14 10	12 10 22 18 21	3
Plains	\$73	483	1,0H	1,614	1,856	2,061	8,134	2,273	2, 322	81	#L	160	*	21	94	×	348	45	306	147	66	H	15	25	1 2
Minusate	588 577 629 375 417 619 513	528 501 524 350 360 429 420	1,404 2,467 1,384 1,451 1,451 1,278	1,648 1,559 1,713 1,246 1,346 1,006 1,637	1,863 1,864 1,951 1,483 1,600 1,892 1,800	2,074 2,020 2,904 1,748 1,851 2,138 2,080	2, 159 2,093 2,271 1,662 1,648 2,149 2,126	2,245 2,101 2,401 2,305 2,330 2,122	25274 25274 2506 2506 2506 2506 2506 2506 2506 2506	85 82 89 53 59 84 75	88 88 89 90 74 72	885 22 588 88	82 87 96 70 75 98 92	91 91 96 73 78 92 88	91 99 99 83 86 88	758857	95 93 191 17 87 88 83	108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	290 291 289 441 863 289 317	156 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158	66 47 81 47 83 57 70	17 24 -10 -7 10 28	12 22 22 22 E E E	25 22 29 36 21 21 23	-12 -12 -2 -2
Scatheast	348	341	39 0	1,227	1,446	r'eûr	E, 654	E,746	1,810	\$2	43	10	69	71	72	28	74	74	394	143	88	29	17	24	5
Virginia West Virginia West Virginia Kentuuky Tunnessu North Carolina South Carolina Cuorria Fjorida Alabama Mississippi Lontinaa Arkorsua	经验证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证证	466 407 320 320 320 320 320 321 313 318 318 318 318 318 318	1, 112 1, 199 965 935 943 948 1, 184 950 750 1,002 846	1,484 1,387 1,280 1,218 1,173 1,151 1,084 1,084 1,985	55.000 55.0000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.0000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.0000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.000 55.0000 55.00	1,850 1,875 1,886 1,886 1,879 1,610 1,610 1,607 1,608 1,638	1,887 1,796 1,685 1,687 1,689 1,697 1,499 1,499 1,499	通知日本では対象の数数数 日本日本では、1998年の数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数	2,086 1,572 1,789 1,776 1,613 1,584 1,686 2,111 1,686 1,788 1,586	22 68 54 58 59 74 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	第345000000000000000000000000000000000000	7818888888888870 888888888870	877 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	69 70 86 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	2000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	***************************************	84 70 71 71 74 85 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87	육강왕왕왕권왕고려역	\$75 \$65 \$65 \$74 \$75 \$65 \$45 \$65 \$45 \$65 \$45 \$45 \$45 \$45 \$45 \$45 \$45 \$45 \$45 \$4	2847588755654K	************	14882 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25 14 10 10 10 14 19 22 12 21	**************************************	4000048034857
Sauckwes!	474	418	1, 173	1,528	1,772	1,908	1, 147	1,998	2,627	क्ष	70	M	26	87	\$€	86	84	83	223	147	73	30	16	и	1
Okinhoma Togas Now Morico Arleana	454 478 407 591	273 432 275 597	1,129 1,187 1,075 1,242	1, 476 1, 549 1, 361 1, 610	1, 841 1, 835 1, 810 1, 806	1, 84L 1, 917 1, 808 2, 014	1,889 1,986 1,800 2,044	1,005 2,012 1,900 2,120	1, 958 2, 046 1, 887 2, 115	65 68 -58 84	(0 73 84	80 84 76 87	88 87 70 90	50 59 79 88	100 E	82 87 99 90	81 85 79 80	80 84 77 87	228 228 264 288	149 148 104 110	73 72 70 70	***	11 17 18 12	10 13 17 17	1 -L
Bocky Mountain		631	1,887	1,697	1,884	1,084	2,111	2, 237	2, 244	85	89	59	91	92	N	93	95	62	277	181	62	29-	12	Lŧ	•
Montona Idaho Wyombig Colorado Utah	585 503 677 687 550	670 464 808 546 457	1,886 1,281 1,884 1,384 1,210	1,700 1,450 1,854 1,714 1,525	1, 934 1, 678 2, 619 1, 989 1, 743	2, 004 1, 765 2, 304 2, 553 1, 910	1, 923 1, 908 2, 268 2, 343 1, 960	2, 1230 2, 3258	2, 239 1, 534 2, 427 2, 836 2, 129	86 72 66 50 80	2000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	112 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	101 84 104 96 85	94 92 98 97 86	80 104 183 88	95 90 100 103 88	95 82 101 101 89	28882	erre	103 155 130 119 119	418914	22222	8 0 16	30 30 30 36	00201
Far West	930	785	1,711	2,103	2,397	2,625	2,694	2,798	2, 886	L29	132	120	138	137	118	F39	118	116	217	25	w	23	14	29	8
Washington, Grogon, Novada, California	750 683 678 995	662 623 876 840	1,680 1,680 1,780 2,780	1.965 1.809 2.367 8.105	2, 128 1, 900 2, 514 2, 500	2,300 2,238 2,301 2,734	2,355 2,302 2,371 2,780	2 (82 2 (87 3 (37 2 (88)	2, 506 2, 515 3, 372 2, 980	107 97 125 142	111 105 147 141	113 113 123 123	110 101 133 121	104 96 123 122	104 104 103 123 123	104 102 127 128	105 102 138 122	103 108 148 122	284 288 190	113 136 00 76	388	28 12 15 24	8 7 15	18 28 34 19	1 4 7
Alsako Hawsil	11.4. 11.4.	0.a. 677	1, 4 11	2,387 1,782	2,397 L,916	2, 772 2, 274	9,872 2,357	2.771 2.663	2,819 2,478	14.#. 14.#.	13.90 ()7	n.à. 99	184 100	117 94	125 104	118 104	115 102	112 101	n.d.	n.p. L.R.	n_4 76	п.а. 26	0 8	18 29	4 2

Totals include Alaske and Huwaff for 1960 forward, p.s.—Not available.

³ For some of the 34 industries, payrolls instead of total perficipation income are used. In these instances, other labor lacence and proprietors' incomes are grouped in the "other" component.

rule, only a few industries were responsible for the bulk of the outshift of income. Moreover, in general, the same industries were losers in each of the three regions.

With only occasional exception, industries experiencing substantially below-average growth in each of these 3 industrialized regions included those producing for export to other regions such as primary and fabricated metals, electrical and nonelectrical machinery and nonautomotive transportation equipment.

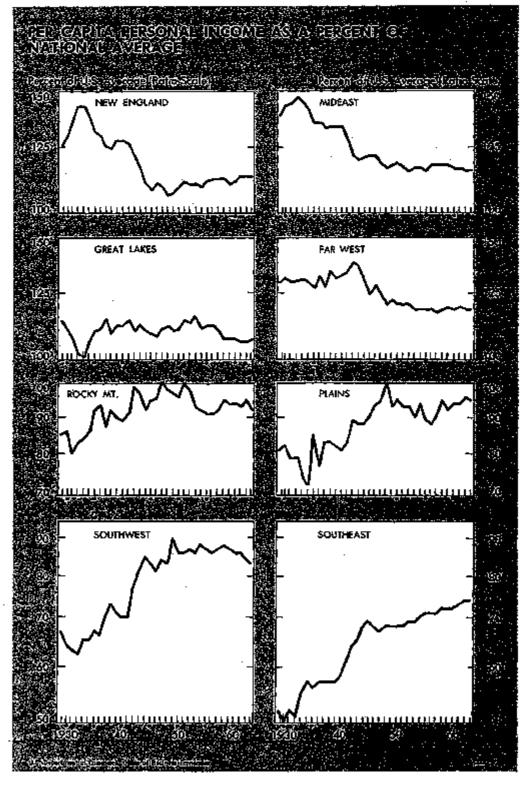
Because population growth in these three regions has been well below average since 194S, industries producing services for consumption by the local population of these areas also expanded less than did the national average. These include trade, finance, State and local government, and services. On the average, these nine major industries accounted for two-thirds of the shortfall in New England, the Mideast, and Great Lakes.

In some industries, losses due to changes in the geographic distribution of industry were highly concentrated. The migration of the textile industry to the South contributed heavily to New England's income lag. In the Mideast, slower growth stemmed from an outshift of Federal activities, and from losses in the share of apparel and chemical manufacturing. In the Great Lakes, a shift of automotive production to other parts of the Nation and a slowdown in construction activity contributed to the unfavorable experience of this region.

In the Plains States, the story is one of the spreading effects of agricultural decline on industrial activity and population. The reduction in farm income from 1948 to 1962 was primarily responsible for a net loss of nearly one-half billion dollars. It was accompanied by outmigration of the population which in turn, led to below average gains in industries which service the population of the area. These were large in trade, service, and State and local governments.

The share losses of the northern and central regions were mirrored in the gains of the southern and western sections—as can be seen from the foregoing text tabulation.

Gains were widespread in the Southeast, Southwest, and Far West. In the Rocky Mountain States they were fewer and tended to concentrate in those industries meeting the needs of the local population rather than producing for export from the region. Gains of particular importance included the shift of food, textiles, and apparel into the Southeast; of non-automotive transportation equipment into the Southwest and Far West; of primary and fabricated metals to the West Coast; and the spectacularly swift growth of services in the Far West.



Changes in weapons system

The single most important development influencing industry-mix in certain areas was the changing structure of defense procurement.* There has been a shift of major proportions in the weapons system of the Defense Department. At the end of the Korean conflict (1953), tanks, other vehicles, weapons, ammunition, etc., constituted half of the military hard goods bought. By 1961, this proportion had dropped to one-eighth. Conversely, missiles and electronics accounted for about 12 percent of prime contract awards in 1953, but by 1961 they took up more than half of all prime military hard goods contracts.

With the concentration of the more conventional types of military hard goods in the Mideast, Great Lakes, and New England areas, and with the tendency for missile and electronic production to be located in the South and West, the shift in defense purchases has had a dramatic effect on regional economic activity. This is illustrated by the following tabulation of the share of total military prime contract awards made in each region during 1951–53 and in 1961. Figures for selected States are also shown.

Percent distribution of total military prims contract awards

Physical Colors of Characters		
	1961-68	1801
New England	& 1 2.8	10.5 4.8
Mklesst	28. S 15. 8	28.1 12.0
Orest Lokes Michigan Indiana Illinois Ohio Wisconsin	27.4 9.5 4.5 5.0 6.3 2.0	11.6 2.7 1.6 3.0 4.5
PlainsMitsquri	6. B 2 3	5,6 1.5
Soutboost Floridu Virginia	7, 1 1, 0	10.5 3.2 2.3
Southwest	4.1 3.2	7. 1 8, L
Rocky Mountain Colorado Utah	.4 .2 .1	4.3 2.1 1.0
For West	17.9 13.6 4.0	25.9 23.9 2.8

The coincidence between changes in participation income and in shares of defense purchases is too striking to require elaboration. New England is the only region to run counter to pattern. This is a reflection of the sharp increase in contracts let in Massachu-

setts—a development due in part to the superior research and development facilities associated with the State's educational system.

It should be noted that due to an insufficiently detailed industrial classification, some of the foregoing mix effects do not show up in table 4 as industry-mix effects but rather as the results of changes in regional-shares. This is a striking example of the influence that the degree of disaggregation has on the statistical separation of industry-mix and regional-share factors.

Effects of farm income

Comparison of column E with column J of table 3 indicates that farm income played a larger role than did any other single industry in changing the geographic distribution of income from 1948 to 1962. Its impact in this respect was transmitted mainly through the industry-mix effects. Agriculture is a slow-growth industry-more specifically, it was one of the few industries to show an actual decline from 1948 to 1962. Furthermore, agriculture is distributed throughout the Nation much more unevenly than most other major industries. Given these two factors, it is to be expected that agriculture would have substantial influence in determining the effects of industry-mix on changes in income.

Elimination of farm income from the overall aggregate changes the effects of industry-mix greatly. State differences in industry-mix, including agriculture, caused a shift of about \$10 billion from 1948 to 1962; most of it boosted the incomes of the Northern and Central States and reduced those in the South and West, thereby offsetting much of the effects of area shifts in industries. With agriculture excluded, the geographic redistribution of income due to industry-mix is reduced from \$10 billion to \$2 billion, and in most areas its effects are small.

In several States, however, the industry-mix of the nonfarm economy had considerable effect. Pennsylvania suffered the largest outshift of income due to unfavorable industry-mix. This stemmed mainly from the high proportion of coal mining and textiles in the State's economy.

Industry-mix had an adverse effect on participation income in the Southeast even apart from that due to agriculture. In West Virginia and Kentucky, coal mining exerted a dampening effect; in the two Carolinas and Georgia, textiles limited the relative growth of income even though these States have increased their shares of the industry total.

In the Far West, nonfarm industrymix caused a relative increase in income. This was the result of a high proportion of services, State and local government, finance, automotive production, and construction in the area economy.

Investment and Transfer Income

The preceding discussion of changes in income from participation in current production accounts for the bulk of the total income change. Two major components of income—property income (rents, dividends, and interest) and transfer payments—have been omitted because they cannot be allocated industrially.

Together these two components added \$64 billion to the income flow between 1948 and 1963. As shown by the accompanying tabulation, changes in property income generally contributed to the relative shift of the income share from the northeast and central regions to the South and West. Since saving from which investments are made is accumulated out of current income, and since the geographic trend of income change to the South and West has been underway for many years, the relative shift in property income was to be expected.

	Parcene e	nereces 10.	68-8 8 fu—
	Partiel- patien income	Ргорені у Іжсолю	Transfer Poj ments
United States	100	149	207
New England Midest Great Lakes Plains	07 92 87 73	112 127 138 148	920 105 197 199
Southeast	114 198 117 153	186 171 200 197	200 172 178 281

The amount paid out in the form of transfers depends mainly on population and public policy. Because there was much less variation in rates of change in transfer payments than in income from current production, transfers tended to retard the geographic redistribution of income.

^{*}The following paragraphs are based on The Changing Patterns of Defense Procurement, Office of the Scorelary of Defense, June, 1902.

Population and Per Capita Incomes

In the following section income trends are viewed as the result of developments in population and per capita incomes. This way of examining changes in the geographic distribution of income differs from that in the previous section where they were seen as the product of industrial forces.

These two approaches throw light on important, and very different, elements of the overall picture. Doubtless there are still other ways of decomposing the total change in income into economically significant factors.

Population changes exercised a powerful influence on the redistribution of income among States over the 1948-63 span. It should be noted that references in this report to relative losses refer to declines in the share or to below-average rates of growth and not to absolute income or population losses.

The shift of population after 1948 was from the northeast and central plains to the southwest and west. When weighted by income, there is close coincidence between relative gains and losses in income and in population on both a State and regional

Table 5.—(EZM	Mob to excelle	uts]		t 1 100 act			
		Tolpī]	articipation I				Nonagricult	ural Participat	ion Incomo*	<u></u>
	Char	res வ்மர் to விச்	ct of:	Total	Net relative	Chin	iges dine to effe	ස් ශ් :	Total	Nec colation
	formitall discoss	Industry- mix	Regional- share	olimbilic 1	change 4	National growth	Industry- mix	Regional- shore	chesco.	changs (
	A	ь	c .	ъ	E	F	Œ	田	1	1
United States	173,447			173,667		177,294			177, 284	
New Bagland Maine. New Hampshire. Vermori Massachusetta. Rhode leiand. Counsettaut	11, 182 884 884 842 5,044 955 2,833	L 122 - 154 - 36 - 36 - 74 - 36 - 36 - 37	L, 762 190 47 1, 290 290 23	10, 662 590 850 259 8, 198 657 2, 237	-230 -274 23 -85 -451 -239	12,435 588 584 334 6,387 1,087 2,155	- 53 - 12 - 26 - 26 - 26 - 26 - 27 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28	-1,617 -100 -00 -42 -1,173 -295	10, 764 663 507 274 5, 241 670 3, 370	-1,61 -2 -1,16 -1,16 -41 21
Mideart New York New Jersey Pennayiwanta Delaware Marykand District of Columbia	44,577 71,101 6,571 92,301 416 2,708 1,290	5, 421 3, 200 1, 183 16 32 516 468	-9,845 -4,662 9 -4,623 (10) 787 -1,117	(0, 151 18, 768 7, 712 8, 381 607 4, 072	-4,426 -2,489 -1,191 -4,020 1,303 -689	- 69, 988 23, 859 7, 338 13, 813 440 3, 051 1, 466	252 040 348 -1,329 13 246 272	9, 663 5, 577 23 3, 935 3, 935 1, 116	44, 578 18, 921 7, 759 8, 549 805 4, 099 642	-9, 41 -4, 93 42 -5, 26 1, 04 -84
Great Lokes. Michigan. Ohlo. Indiana Illinois. Wisconsin.	68, 378 % 773 10, 282 4, 357 13, 630 8, 984	1, 456 622 741 115 632 225	-8, 090 -1, 832 -1, 896 -379 -3, 432 -351	73, 744 7, 065 9, 980 4, 169 10, 030 8, 407	+6, 634 +1, 200 +1, 182 +695 +3, 000 +377	42, 104 8, 974 10, 980 4, 305 13, 736 3, 808	338 11 122 69 136	-7,573 -1,789 -1,719 -545 -3,218 -228	34,941 7,216 9,384 4,339 10,474 8,597	-7, 22 -1, 75 -1, 50 -3, 00 -33
Plains Missesota Iove Missesot Iove Misseri North Dekola South Dekola Xebraska Eanses	16, 521 3, 450 3, 430 4, 440 717 802 1, 406 2, 673	-4, 438 -862 -1, 510 -415 -408 -444 -500 -427	288 562 562 206 224 86 86 86	11,817 2,730 1,869 7,819 830 444 1,128 1,797	-4,106 -720 -2,071 -621 -181 -350 -480 -277	12,000 2,925 2,104 4,225 374 413 1,120 1,709	#8 10 2 00 7 22 35 42	124 131 - 206 - 134 40 60 67 164	13, 154 3, 079 1,980 4,021 506 1, 222 1,905	18 - 12 - 19 - 19 - 10 10
Semilessi Virginia Virginia West Virginia Kentucky Tennassee North Carolius South Carolius Goorfid Florida Alabema Missispid Logdinaa	28, 538 B. 106 1, 576 2, 593 2, 546 4, 140 1, 321 2, 633 1, 178 1, 1948 2, 140 1, 316	-3,929 154 -036 -569 -226 -872 -385 -812 -812 -814 -470 -50 -514	7, 143 -649 -649 173 137 1, 413 478 1, 089 3, 149 33, 149 214 214	29, 778 3, 954 3, 954 4, 957 2, 457 3, 861 1, 815 1, 360 5, 707 2, 128 1, 016 2, 335 872	3, 240 869 -1, 237 -416 -50 541 02 737 8, 458 -52 -333 -164 -443	25, 380 3, 175 2, 024 2, 023 3, 633 4, 643 2, 672 2, 586 2, 198 2, 198 2, 147 2, 034	-1, 643 178 -789 -266 -267 -603 -257 -214 -196 8	6, 767 670 -802 147 170 1, 297 463 960 2, 812 205 236 236	30, 215 4, 023 003 2, 571 3, 505 1, 349 5, 369 1, 109 2, 400 1, 001	4, 80 -1, 58 -1, 58 -12 70 20 74 3, 04 20 21 24 25 60
Southwest Oklahoma Texas Now Mexico Arisona	10,772 1,925 7,589 598 781	-722 -229 -451 -18 -27	3, 481 47 1, 771 492 1, 171	12, 532 1, 748 8, 880 1, 020 1, 876	2,759 	19, 256 1, 702 7, 389 511 691	29 20 35 27	3, 173 121 2, 626 465 1, 101	£3, 561 1, 801 8, 860 2, 011 4, 780	\$, 233 126 1, 526 500 1, 698
Rocley Manutain Montana Montana Wyoming Colorado Utah	2, 685 764 622 367 1, 639 688	-891 -275 -196 -72 -129 -19	1, 280 27 74 30 808 311	4, 454 506 500 265 2, 265 973	509 248 122 142 789 282	3, 423 456 436 335 1, 339 506	-50 -40 -25 -25 -25 -77 -17	1, 253 -23 -37 -60 947 312	4, 585 503 518 264 2, 206), 164 — 68 — 68 — 967 206
Par West. Washington. Origon. Novada. California.	19, 834 3, 966 1, 946 230 14, 591	1, 260 174 -211 1, 832	7, 978 -284 -201 482 7, 981	29, 591 2, 006 1, 534 717 24, 384	9, 759 111 411 457 0, 752	29, 677 3, 118 1, 056 201 16, 377	1, 295 190 -178 9 1, 260	7,539 -278 -187 -487 7,517	29, 501 3, 027 1, 590 727 24, 154	6, 634 86 363 496 8, 777

Derivation of each component is explained on page 20.
 Income from participation in operest production is the sum of wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and other labor income.

² Sum of columns A, B, and O for total participation income and of P, G, and H for nonagricultural participation income.

⁴ Som of columns B and C for total participation income and of G and H for nonugricultural

participation income. Represents the amount by which a State or region exceeded or fell short of the national rate of growth.

Norm.—An industry distribution of column B is given in table 4 and of column C in table 5. Figures are not available for Alexia and Howest because of their exclusion from the State Series in 1948 (prior to Statehood). Detail will not add to totals due to recarding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Beauconics.

basis. Only in the Southeast and Great Lakes, and to a lesser extent in New England, were there substantial departures from this parallelism. In the Southeast, population changes ace counted for only a small portion of the above-average income expansion. The bulk of that region's income improvement came from higher average incomes generated within its economy. A reverse situation obtained , in the Great Lakes States, which sustained a sizable loss in its income share in the postwar period. Only a minor portion of this can be explained by population shifts; the bulk of the decline reflects a less-than-average rise in income per person. In the New England States, increased average incomes relative to the national figure offset a large portion of the income loss due to the population shift.

In order to examine more closely the relationship between geographical shifts in income and population, the latter have been divided into changes due to: (1) natural increase, (2) domestic nonwhite migration, (3) domestic white migration, and (4) net immigration from abroad. State figures for items 1 and 2, and for 3 and 4 combined were obtained from Census of Population data. The series, which covered the years 1950-60, were extended to 1962 on the basis of the trend . of the past decade. Net immigration from abroad was estimated by States from information obtained from the Birreau of the Census and from the Immigration Service.

For the purpose of obtaining a rough approximation of the effect of population change on the geographic distribution of income, the number of migrants in each group was multiplied by an assumed average income of that particular group in each State. Per capita incomes of domestic migrants-separately for whites and nonwhites-was assumed to be the same as those of nonmigrants; however, estimates for each State were computed from relationships between the median incomes of whites, nonwhites, and the total population as derived from State data in the 1960 Census of Population. Average incomes of immigrants from abroad were assumed to be three-fourths that of the residents of the State to

which they immigrated. Average incomes of those in the natural-increase component were assumed to equal the overall per capita income in the appropriate State.

The national total of change due to each of the 4 components was derived as the sum of the product of the number of persons and their assumed per capita income in each State. Next, these national totals were allocated in accordance with the State distribution of total income in the base period in order to derive distributions of the components had each State shared proportionately in the income effect of change in the several components population growth. The difference between the "actual" distribution and the "proportionate" distribution formed a measure of the effect of the particular component of population change on the total income distribution.

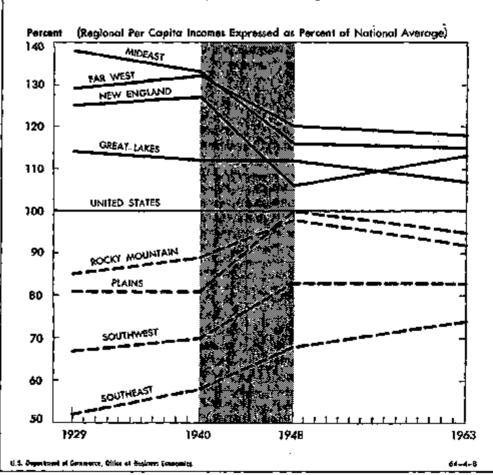
Effects of nonwhite migration

Migration of the nonwhite population was a strong factor in the redistribution of income among States. It appears that an income shift of close to \$2 billion may have resulted from the migration of this group. Except in California, its impact, where significant, generally ran counter to relative changes in the income flow.

Essentially, migration of nonwhites was from the South to the North and West with a handful of States accounting for the bulk of the movement. More than half of the income shifts due to this migration centered in the five States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. This outmigration of Negroes accounts in part for the tapering in the rate of overall income growth which



Regional Differences in Average Income Levels. Narrowed Sharply During World War II and Reconversion; Since Then Convergence Has Been Small



characterized the Southeast during the postwar years.

New York, Illinois, and California received the bulk of the relative gains stemming from the migration of Negroes, with most of the remainder accruing to New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, and the District of Columbia.

The impact of nonwhite migration is assessed here in terms of changes in aggregate income only. Its effect on geographic differences in such items as economic welfare, fiscal capacity, and tax structures may have been quite different. Certainly its effect on per capita income levels was the opposite of its impact on total income.

Migration of the white population

Internal migration of the white population contributed even more to income redistribution among States and regions than did that of the nonwhites, although the impact was more widely diffused among States. Generally, the force of this factor was in accord with the changes in overall economic activity, with migrants moving from the northern and central States to the southern and western areas.

In dollar terms, the largest outshifts occurred in the Mideast, with the bulk

Table 4. - Industrial Breakdown of Income

[Millions of dollars)

	Industries with below-average race of growth													_			
		Mining	payrolls					Mannie	eturing	мутоПв				Parti	odpaction: Enc	onie i	
	Metal	An- thra- cite	Bita- mánous	Crude petro- leazo	Pood	To- b4e90	Tex-	Parej Vă-	Lum- ber sad (ural- turo	Petro- leum rafia- ing	Ceather	Motor vehi- cita and equip- ment	Ma- chin- ery except elec- trical	Agricul- ture	Trans- portation	Trade	Other
Valled States	-180	-(99	-2,288	~67	-L,081	-44	-5,369	-1,820	-1,536	-561	-400	188	-10	-24,318	-4,691	6,524	-1,655
Now England	(9)		(9)	(9)	-48 -6	-i	-908 -74	-83 -1	-84 -26	-8	-166 -22	-1	-1	-42 -13 -22	~ 40F -18	-396 -25	95 8
					-1 -2	(9)	-80 -14	<u>-3</u>	-11 -10	(f) -6				L —62	-13 -9 -8	-jā -jū	
MassachueotteRhade Island	(6)		(9)	(4)	-30 -3	(0)	-384 -178	-55 -2	-30 -1	-1 -1	-3 -1 -110	(i) (ii) (iii)	(f) (f)	-119 -14	—10Ĭ —13 —22	-183 -27	-5 -4 -6] -10 -18
Connecticut					-7	(1)	-120	-20	- 6	1 .	i -	1		-100	_	-77	
Mideagy New York New Jorsey Peousylvania Dalamasa	-10 -2	-499	-544 -1	_2 _1	-252 -117 -38	-12 -2 -3	-951 -278 -21f	-842 -590 -89	-198 -105	-137 -31 -35	-198 -125	-16 -7	-2 -1	-1,410 -573	-1,217 -529 -270	-1,479 -790	-547 -299
Perosylvania		-460	_sha	-2	-10 -3	ļ —8	-908 -908	-135 -1	-22 -52 -1	(0)	-79 -43 -5	(9)	(4)	-180 -475 -39	-273 -16	-193 -357 -11	−72 − 146
Delaware			-8	ļ	-2 <u>1</u>	(3)	-10	-26 (4)	-1i	-8	6	\ <u>\</u>	(1)	-143	-85 -24	-85 -36	-2 -24 -4
Great Lakes	-14		-365	_5	-282	-3	-142	-150	-292	-82	-118	-1 3 6	-5,	-4,461	-978	-1,214	287
Michigan Ohio Indiana	(4)	-	(4) 106	_ <u></u>	-20 -53	(f) 1	-17 -41	-39	63 59	-5 -10	10 24	-07 -14	-1 -2	-574 -827	-184 -278	-242 -290	-61 -71
1! linvit	(0)		64 195	(n)	-34 -128	8	-17 -37 -30	-15 -76	-48 -80	-28 -20	_45	14 5	(1)		-127 -238	-134 -420	-29 -117 -15
Wisconsin	-2				-10	l ''	1	-10	-46	-2	-34	—7 	-1	→13B		-118	
Plains. Mighesota	-25 -19		-24		ts4 38	-1	-23 -13	-1j	-\$8 -17 -11	-I7 -3	-82 -3		(2)	-6, 183 -1, 011	-459 -103	-512 -114	-79 -17 -12 -25 -2 -1 -5
Jowa Missouri North Egkola	-0		-5 -0			''''=i'		-42	-22	()	_68	(*)	88	-1,806 -012	-144 -98	-01 -157	-12 -25
South Dekota	-2		-3		-2 -5 -37				(*) -2 -2			T=TT.	********	-462 -690 -748	-10 -11 -40 -73	-20 -20	
Kausus	j	·		-3	-20		(9)	<u>-1</u> 2	-\$	210	8	—I	*******	-604	-33	-40 -63	-19
Seatherst	¬[4		-1,250 -02	9	-225 -21	-27 -6	-1,386 -04	-101 -13	-4 8 6	- 50	-40 -8	-3	(3)	-5,390 -414	-70a -97	~771 -27	-199
Virginia West Virginia Keptucky	<u> </u>		-732 -276	<u>_</u> _ <u>_</u>	-5	l –ĭ	-8 -8	-12	—îž −2 4	-4 -2	- 2	355	(5)	— [4] — (4)	- 85 -75	-87 -42 -60	-14 -9 -19
Tennessee	(4)	******	-38 (9)		-18 -15 -10	-15 -1	-78 -511	-15 -8	-34 -58	ī	-17 -17 -2	() -1		-402 -747	-ñ	_79.1	-12 -12
Tennesses. North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia. Plorida	8	******	@			(a) I	-318 -230	-7 -2t	-22	0	(a) 	`-		-320 -442	-71 -36 -29 -70 -73 -81	- 28 - 28 - 28 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20	-199 -114 -122 -120 -120 -121 -120 -121 -121 -121
		*******	-103		-14 -7	(4)	(f) -12t	-2 -0	-25 -30	(9)	(6)			-236 -46L		-¥	-J4 -20
Mississippi Louisiand Arkansss				- <u>1</u>	-15	····	-9	—8 −5	122333	(1) -32	(4)	988		- 614 - 新i	-23 -70	-30 -80	-18 -25
			-10	-1	− δ		-3	-2:	-38	-				(06	-30	Į.	
Southwest Oklohoma Texas New Mexico	-24 -2		-19	-37 -10	-51 -10	(9)	22 3	-21 -1	# T #	-104 -10	(e) (e)	(7)	(F)	-2,164 -407	-313 . -45	-367 [-84]	-185 -100 -100
New Mexico	=}		(9)	-25 -1	-8i	(F)	——19 ——19	-20	-3	-94 -1	(a)	` - 1	(9)	-1, 420 -121	-33i -10	-284 -10	-100 -23 -100
71144441	~~				-3			(9)	- 3		(4)	(9)	•	-150	-2 0	-24	
Rocky Menutala	-14 -10	******	-18 -5	(4)	-24 -3			_2 	- 33	-10 -2	-2	(3)		-1,054 310	-154 -28	-12K -21	-36 -10 -5 -3 -10
. Wyoming	(4)		-20	<u></u> 2	<u> </u>	- -	<u></u>		-18 -1	(f) (T-6)				310 235 80	-17 -18	-20 -10	-3 -3
Montauri Idalio Wyomlag Colorado Utali	-11 -11	*******	-20 -27	(A)	-11 -5		(0)	-2 -1	-4 -2	-1 -2	(4)	(*)		—32Ú —34	-35	-51 -23	-10 -4
For West	-L0 -2		_8 -8	-8	-138 -20	-t	-36 -3	-49 -2	-410 -117	-6	-11	"− ŧ	(9)	-3,227	-621 -86	- <u>7</u> \$1	-20
Washington Oregon	(1)			*******	-12 (9)		-8	, –åı	-126 -126	. 6	=i	8		-430 -234 -36	-62 -10	-7\$1 -102 -70	-227 -22 -30
Nevadu	-5	******	(4)	— 8	-100	<u>i</u> -	25	-62	-136	-60	—iō	-1	··(4)	-1,458	-374	-542	. —1 2 7

⁾ These data represent an industrial distribution of totals in column 2, table 3. 2 Consists of payrolls, other labor income, and proprietors income.

^{*} Includes proprietor's incomes and other labor income in manufacturing and mining and participation income in several minor industries.

sustained by New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia. In proportion to the aggregate income base, however, by far the largest impact of migration occurred in the Plains States, where income in 1962 is estimated as \$2 billion, or 6 percent, less than it would have been had no outmigration occurred. In New England, the main migration was from Massachusetts, while in the Great Lakes it

was from Blinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

The Southeast provided an exception to pattern. In that expanding economy, migration of whites reduced the income share in all States except Virginia, Louisiana, and Florida. In Florida, a tremendous influx of white migrants from other parts of the country accounted for more than three-fourths of the State's total net gain in income.

and almost balanced the below-average income gains of the other States of the region.

Migration of the white population added to the income flow in the other southern and western regions. In the Southwest and Rocky Mountain States, the increment was small; in the Far West, it accounted for about two-thirds of the income increase scored by the region.

Change Due to Industry-Mix Effects, 1948-62 [‡]

[Millious of dollars]

<u> </u>						<i>.</i>		_		-	1 40118874)					-			
								Indust	ries will	1900A+1	verage a	ata of gzo	wth		, _			, .	
		<u> </u>			Manusia	cturing	payrolis				P	urticipati	on toesa	ie 2	0	очасшие	ot .		•
:	Non- ma- tallic min- ing pay- rolls	Рарот	Priot- lag	Chem- leals	Rub- ber	Stone, clay, and glass	Ord- nance, pri- mary and abri- cated met- als	In- stru- ments and ments	Eice- ufeal ms- chin- ery	Non- ento- ento- trens- poeta- tion equip- ment	Con- thrue- tion	Com- muni- cation and public unit- ties	Bert- ice	FJ- nonec	State and local	C(vi)- tic	Milli- lary	Other?	Total all indus- tries *
United States	55	640	419	2,202	123	84	574	392	8,322	2,572	2,914	1,483	1,067	5, € 38	11,590	2,799	2,741	112	
New England Maine Mew Hampshiro Vermont Mussechtestis Mussechtestis Conceptingt	955 951 96	25 10 3 43 2 10	28 1 18 2	#6 (9) (9) 22 23 23	30 EC 23 % 6	*58***E	67 1-1 1-22 0 37	12 33 130 130	421 (f) 4 270 270 125	313 10 (3) (3) (47	198 16 8 6 83 12 40	104 7 8 9 54 10	\$2225 395	448 19 14 8 243 31, 152	850 86 41 26 453 57	141 12 10 4 81 16 27	146 10 9 2 09 35 22	14 3 0 7	2, 122 -104 -52 -36 759 8 547
Midenat New York New Jersey Ponnsylvania Dolaware Maryland District of Columbia	10 4 1 4	175 87 82 49 1 1	154 101 12 31 (*)	446 J41 158 88 39 18 (9	2L 6 8 1	数 8 3 13	22 23 25 25 25 26 26 26 27	184 118 27 © ©	1,329 498 375 422 (4) 45	801 241 171 232 4 183	279 120 181 - 7 63	429 215 02 102 20 12	2,476 1,492 384 674 19 156 100	2,065 1,290 260 865 15 96 44	8, 180 1, 782 403 604 25 160	850 250 64 162 3 113 240	489 130 139 70 3 60 63	20 9 9 4 (7) 1	5, 452 8, 269 1, 183 13 33 515 468
Great Laketa Michigan Orta Indiana Itlinois Wasoozalo)1 2 2 2 1	120 40 40 12 40 80	200 14 200 00 80 00	267 65 76 37 79 11	61 7 48 7	24 2 12 4 5	365 134 64 83 84 83	92 12 24 7 41 8	1, 266 114 382 198 479 93	536 85 128 136 159 24	412 122 163 72 197 <i>1</i> 6	369 64 73 : 32 111 30	1, 341 200 446 182 632 160	1,241 198 265 107 477 98	2,668 625 200 204 766 267	360 53 112 30 137 29	387 38 60 20 129	14 1 2 6 1 4 1	1,458 022 744 116 482 236
Pisins Minneyota Lows Misseuri North Dakola South Dakola Nobraska Kansa	5 1 2 (円) (円) 1	27 18 2 11	33. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.	(*) (*) (*) (*) 3	(9) (9)	2 1 3 四 円	28 8 13 (?) (*)	14 8 8 9 9 9	148 84 16 89 (2)	110 4 7 48	2:6 63 70 9 10 22 36	112 24 18 37 4 4 8	675 148 116 210 20 24 62 67	436 103 70 156 9 11 40 43	1, 688 256 193 280 47 51 111	188 34 21 68 8 10 22 26	132 13 10 23 2 7 12 46	(4) (4)	-4,444 -869 -1,519 -415 -405 -444 -544 -427
Seuthenes Virginia West Virginia Kentucky Tonnessee North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Plorida Ainhama Mississippi Loukinba Arknosse	14 (b) 1 (c) 1 (d) 2 (d) 2 (d) 2 (d) 2 (d) 2 (d) 2 (d) 2 (d) 2 (d) 3 (d) 4 (d)	89 13 2 16 12 9 110 7 8 20 4	Research	241 52 44 0 64 8 11 8 8 6	(f) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g	12 8 1 9 1 9 1 0 1 0 1	(f) 2 1 12 (e) 2 1	11 2 2 1 (4) 1 (5) (6)	(8) 17 19 66 18	21.5 82 0 4 8 9 9 4 18 8 3 1	## 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	86 20 15 18 17 8 22 14 8	1, 380 137 98 98 128 142 66 139 194 67 728	\$83 88 81 45 78 62 29 83 111 49 21	1,768 193 191 197 168 199 98 104 200 147 04 279 71	541 160 14 32 55 34 27 54 49 44 21	949 251 10 947 1986 95 96 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95	25 5 (7) 1 1 2 1 4 6 1 1 3 1	-3, 929 -638 -539 -238 -872 -399 -312 -337 -394 -479 -59
Southwest, Okiahamo Texse Now Mexico Arizona	(⁶⁾ 4 (3)	(A) 7	14 20 10 (1)	56 2 48 3 1	1 1	3 1 3	84 . 3 9 . (*)	0°2		104 (4) 100	248 35 180 14 18	94 18 4 4	978 95 390 87 40	317 58 237 10 22	742 135 688 50 70	192 42 118 16 16	264 25 191 20 18	99	-722 -226 -434 -18 -27
Rocky Mennials. Modiana Ideha Wyaming. Coforado. Utab	***************************************	1 (7)	(4) 2 1	5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	‡ 2	999	15 1 4	88 89 101	1 (5)	(4) 1 (2)	74 11 10 10 28 10	32 5 5 2 14 6	177 28 24 10 50 30	94 13 12 7 43 19	254 50 46 25 107 61	52 12 9 8 33 30	56 6 3 10 3) 7	1 (9 (9	691 275 196 72 129 19
Far West Washington Orogon Neveds Callornia	(9)	48 22 8 10	29 29	78 22 2 1 62	7 (1) 6	(*) (*)	45 6 ში	15 1 (4) 13	58 2 2 84	6317 1).1 6 400	164 77 39 7	176 24 15 2 182	1,556 142 104 28 178	779 107 58 4 610	1,640 249 130 90 1,240	424 79 26 5 318	547 104 10 2 432	26 5 3 (s) 19	1,796 174 -211 5 1,813

Algebraic stain of industry-mix effects of all finitestries, both positive and degetive.
 Less than \$600,000.

Internal migration of the white population has three special facets. Outmigration of the whites was widely diffused among States. Such migration apparently was the result of a search on the part of individuals for improved economic opportunities, and for better living conditions in the form of climate, scenery, etc. This is seen in the shift of population from the older and more mature industrial areas of the Northeast

and Great Lakes sections, from the coal mining areas of Appalachia, and from the agricultural sections of the Nation, generally.

In contrast, the immigration of whites into a region appears to have concentrated in selected States and perhaps even selected areas within those States. For example, attributes such as climate, scenery, physical features—the amenity-resources—the location of new indus-

tries, and the establishment of research and educational organizations caused a large migration of the white population into California, Florida, New Jersey, Arizona, and Maryland. These five States received more than four-fifths of the income shift from white migration. In each instance, the income generated added substantially to the State's income flow.

Table 5.—Industrial Breakdown of Income

							[Millions	of deflac	8 1 ·			3 411/6	e a.—Ji	maştr	,ai 96e	HELKUN, YI	-4 OX 1	icome
		Mit	ling payt	2Ho							Manufe	cturing y	myrdis					
	Metal	Anthra-	Bitumi- 19023	Crude petro- leum	Non- metallic mising	Food	Tobac-	Tex- tiles	beard VD-	Lum- ber sod furni- ture	Petro- leom redning	Leather	Motor vehicles and equip- ment	Ma- objecty except elec- trical	Paper	Print- log	Cirton- loads	Rubber
United States.							i							-			· 	
New England. Maint New Hampshiru. Vernont. Mastachusetts Rhode Island. Onnnectiout.	-1 (9		(9 (9	-1 1 1	(f) 1	-32 -1 -3 -25 -3	-L -i -i -i -i	-30 -30 -20 -181 -78 -57	11 3 11 19 2 -14	-18 -18 -14 -74 -74	1500 f 500	29 39 13 1 -31 1	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-1M -57 11 -1 -27 -8 -41	-L[3 -35 -19 -4 -48 -48	9 (*) 3 -14 -12 19	(a) (b) (c) (c) (d) (d)	-25 L 10 -! -3L -3
Mideast New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Biaryland District of Columbia	-6 -8 -6 8		-33 1 (9 -32 -2	- 1 24 24 군인	-10 -3 6 -15	-125 -125 90 -9 9 -8 -9	1120 1120 1100 1100	-232 16 74 112 22	→589 →581 →20 77 □ 1	(f) -26 -12 -1 -1 -1		-4t -56 4 20 -5 -4	92 40 16 -13 24 25	-#7 28 29 -80 -7 1	-159 -102 -38 -38 -2 -23 -3	- 147 -173 26 -29 2 14 8	-310 -148 -141 -64 49 -7 (*)	23 -19 19 22 -5 12
Great Liskon	(°)		(9 ₁₅	-24 8 4 22	17 -13 -4 (7)	-283 -26 -28 -32 -208	-121 -15 -62 -11	18 Land	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	-48 -50 -34 -30 -13 -27	14 0 18 ~18 7 2	-40 -7 -7 -23 -7	-296 -621 192 7 -63	646 63 218 94 120 165	-76 -28 -21 9 -12 -6	~96 ~10 ~2 15 ~105	-14, -18 -21 -8; -30	183 22 02 0 1 12
Piatna Minnescta Iows Miscouri North Dekota South Dakota Nabratin Fanys	13.		**************************************	1888 6 1888 6 1	(t) (t) (t) (t)	20 41 -0 -1 3 94 -34	-6	75 75 75 75 75	-22 -10 -20 -20	(5) 143	-1 -1 -1 -1 -1	-33 -55 -13 	\$61 -1 (9) 61	75 -15 -15 1 2 1	67 76 1 (2) 2 3	111252 "B	-11 -10 21 (9) -1 -2 3	16 18 1
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[&]quot;Heasnes entire industry is in Penasylvania there is no regional share effect.

'These data represent an industrial distribution of totals in column C, table 3.

Consists of the sum of payrolls, other labor incores, and proprieters' income.

Includes proprietors' incomes and other labor facouse in mining and manufacturing and participation income in a number of minor industries.
 Less then \$500,000.

Finally, in a number of States the migration of whites appeared to reflect the oft-noted movement of population from central cities to the suburbs. This is a partial explanation of the below-average income rise in New York and the District of Columbia, and the above-average gains in Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio. In each of these States, the presence of large cities, on or near their

borders, appears to hold the basic explanation.

Migration from abroad

Net migration from abroad added to the income flow in every State, but because the flow of immigrants channeled disproportionately into selected States, its impact on the geographic distribution of income was significant. In particular, migrants from abroad

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boosted the income flow in New York and California. By their failure to enter the States of the Southeast and Plains in appreciable numbers, immigration from abroad tended to reduce the income share of those regions relative to that of other areas.

Effects of natural increase

The last component of population change is natural increase—the excess

Change Due to Regional-Share Effects, 1948-62 ¹

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Southwest Okashema Texas New Mexico	54 7 35 2 10	220 17 189 10 48	35 4 27 (7)	185 24 112 4 44	134 28 50 14 47	311 74 248 27 112	29 18 78 5 (9)	518 13 301 65 184	-58 -7 -238 16 171	12L -5 61 33 32	200 -10 14 83 163	266 7 178 41 75	278 -10 134 80 101	260 62 110 62 66	284 41 179 33 30	(4) -03 -4 -4	3,481 47 1,771 402 1,171
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of births over deaths. Population growth throughout the Nation helped swell the flow of income. In percentage terms, however, there were differences in rates of increase which made for regional unevenness in the income flow from this source.

The impact of natural increase on the geographic distribution of income was much the same as was that of the migration of the white population. In the northeastern section of the Nation, and to a lesser extent in the Great Lakes and Plains States, the natural increase in population added a less-thanaverage amount to total income. This reflected a decline in birth rates as well as the previously noted outmigration of the white population from these areas in earlier years. In other regions, income gains due to natural increase gave an extra impetus to income growth but only in the more rural regions such as the Southeast, Southwest, and Rocky Mountain areas was the push a substantial one.

Changes in Per Capita Income

So far, economic growth has been examined in terms of total income. Changes in this measure reflect changes in the economic size of an area, but size is only one aspect of growth. Equally important is per capita income, the best indicator of economic welfare available.

There has been sharp convergence toward the national average in the movement of State per capita incomes throughout the country since 1929, but the slope of the trend toward geographic equality in average incomes has varied considerably. The extent of the reduction in inequality can be measured by changes in the coefficient of variation, i.e., the mean difference between average income in each State and the Nation without regard to sign, weighted by population, and computed as a percent of national per capita income, This measure is shown below for selected years over the past three and a half decades.

1020 1040 1944	20 20	1948 1958 1987	19
1949	19	1065	40

Income differentials narrow

Since 1929, the coefficient of variation has been cut in half. But two-thirds of this reduction was concentrated in the war and reconversion years—as may be seen in the shaded portion of the chart on page 25. In 1940, relative dispersion was only a little less than in 1929; between 1940 and 1946, it contracted sharply; from 1946 to 1963—a span of 17 years—inequality was reduced by only 2 percentage points—from 18 percent to 16 percent.

In summary, most of the substantial reduction in inequality in regional per capita incomes was accomplished during the war years; since then, convergence, though continuing, has been at a much slower rate. An explanation of this, though a partial one, lies in the difference of the nature of the relative shifts in total income before and after 1948.

Changes during World War II

During World War II, when most of the reduction in regional differentials in per capita incomes occurred, relative changes in population tended to be comparatively uniform in most parts of the country. As a result, the large shifts in the geographic distribution of total income were translated directly into relative changes in per capita income differentials.

In the two southern regions there was a sharp increase in the utilization of existing labor resources. The huge demand occasioned by the war for nearly all types of goods and services stimulated production in the South on a relative basis more than elsewhere. Both employment and productivity rose but there was little change in population. A major factor in this respect was the use of these regions for military training purposes. The presence of military personnel here added to the income flow, but since dependents generally did not accompany persons on active duty during the war, the increase in population was smaller than that which usually accompanies increases in the labor force. In addition, the numerous Federal military installations activated throughout the two regions boosted demand for local goods and services, thereby providing another stamulus to demand.

In the Plains and Rocky Mountain States as well as in the South, income from agriculture seared from its position of semi-depression in 1940, to full utilization of agricultural capacity within a few years. Increased farm production in real terms, together with substantial increases in prices received by farmers, were transmitted directly into relative gains in total and per capita incomes.

The same factors were operating throughout the Nation, of course, but because there was less unused and under-utilized capacity outside of the South and the agricultural Plains and Rocky Mountain areas, incomes did not move up so sharply elsewhere.

Changes since 1948

Since 1948, however, the major force making for shifts in the geographic distribution of total income has been differential population growth. This has led to broad stability in per capita income differentials throughout the Nation. The most striking example of average income stability in the face of sweeping economic developments since World War II is afforded by the experiences of California and West Virginia.

In California, total income tripled between 1948 and 1963—an increase of one-third in its share of the national total. Over the same period, aggregate income in West Virginia rose by one-half—a loss of nearly one-third in its share of the Nation's total. Accompanying these changes in total income were major population shifts. California's population rose 7½ million, while West Virginia lost 121,000 residents. Yet, in 1963, per capita income in each State stood at about the same point in relation to the national average as it had 15 years earlier.

(Continued on page 33)

Factors Underlying Changes in the Distribution of Income

(Continued from page 80)

Even though the reduction in per capita income differentials has lessened over the last decade and a half, there are several instances in which average income appears to be related more to income developments than to population shifts.

The record high volume of farm income reached in the period 1947-49 pushed per capita income unusually high in the Plains and Rocky Mountains. With the relative decline in farm income from this high point the 1948-63 trend in per capita income has been downward even though population declined somewhat relative to the national growth rate.

In the Southeast, there was a continuous improvement in the level of per capita income. In part, this appears to have been due to a basic improvement in the region's income structure, and, in part, the result of outmigration of a large number of Negroes with their less-than-average incomes. It is interesting to note that whereas the national measure of inequality declined by 12 percent from 1948 to 1963, the Southeast reduced the margin by which its per capita income fell short of that in the Nation by one-fifth. Moreover, the region's most recent experience indicates no diminution in this rate. Indeed, since 1957, there has been some step-up in the rate at which average incomes in the Southeast have been increasing relative to those in the Nation, generally.

Both population and total income in the New England States have been expanding at below-average rates, but the lag has been greatest in population. Almost a decade and a half ago the decline in per capita income in the region, relative to the Nation, was halted. Since 1948, average incomes have risen from a point 6 percent above the national average to one 13 percent above it.

NEW OR REVISED SATISTICAL SERIES

Department Store Inventories: New Data for Pages S-11 and S-121

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Zowi	7an.	Fob.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Bept.	Ost.	Nor.	Det.
	Unadjusted											
1858	1, 582 1, 548 1, 747 1, 100 1, 100 1, 100 1, 205 2, 384	1,500 1,725 1,530 1,552 2,149 2,569 2,469	1,811 1,823 1,950 2,146 2,093 2,344 2,473	1,878 1,861 2,083 2,140 2,157 2,380 2,685	1,827 1,825 1,990 2,116 2,126 2,267 2,515	1,745 1,781 1,909 2,032 2,017 2,271 2,393	1,735 1,739 1,934 2,026 2,044 2,277 2,414	1,796 1,810 2,036 2,141 2,147 2,544 3,518	1,948 1,982 2,176 2,275 2,357 2,568 3,704	2,097 2,154 2,296 2,409 2,469 2,754 2,858	2,122 2,135 2,576 2,462 2,570 3,749 3,036	1,874 1,684 1,723 1,924 1,920 2,077 2,965 2,396
	Seasonally adjusted											
1966	1, 764 1, 633 1, 943	1,772 1,639 1,949	1,813 1,824 1,952	1,827 1,821 1,995	1, 532 1, 533 1, 990	1,834 1,841 2,009	1,536 1,882 2,048	1,831 1,838 2,034	1,884 1,866 2,647	1, 343 1, 895 2, 034	1,887 1,900 2,001	1, 724 1, 814 1, 889 2, 106
1960 1961 1962 1963	2,118 2,073 2,390 2,473 2,661	2,125 2,056 2,300 2,630 2,640	3,144 2,089 3,347 3,468	2, 106 2, 121 2, 840 2, 490	2, 124 2, 126 2, 860 2, 503	2, 129 2, 123 2, 388 2, 513	2,188 2,147 2,362 2,538	2,152 2,156 2,396 2,531	2, 139 2, 169 2, 399 2, 556	2,148 2,193 2,641 2,609	2, 137 2, 239 2, 410 2, 654	2,096 2,263 2,466 2,608

^{&#}x27; New series starting in Feb. 1986 based on panel of department stores reporting to the Bureau of the Consus. The seasonal adjustments and the monthly interpolations between Feb. 1984 and earlier Dec. figures from the Retail Trade Annual Reports are based on sample data formerly policeted by the Federal Reserve System.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Consus and Office of Business Economics.

Shipments of Asphalt and Tar Roofing and Siding Products: Revised Data for Page S-36

		sphatt roofin	r.			i
Year and mouth	Total	Roll roofing and cap sheet	Shingtos, eli types	Asphalt siding	Insulated siding	Seturated felts
		Thousand short tota				
January 1982 February March May June June 1982	5, 024 2, 723 5, 644 4, 976 5, 135 0, 098	1, 749 990 1, 877 1, 634 1, 860 2, 108	8, 276 1, 743 4, 068 2, 744 3, 275 3, 993	72 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73	. 32 88 59 79 102 99	12 49 16 50 85
July August September Coctobor Coctobor December December Coctobor	8,116 6,784 6,271 7,277 6,200 3,732	2, 204 2, 470 2, 394 2, 626 1, 932 1, 216	3, 912 4, 314 3, 880 4, 451 3, 254 2, 536	67 80 96 87 87	90 116 100 108 84 31	64 82 84 85 86 87
Monthly average	3, 367	1,9[3	3, 454	47	ו זיז	\$3
Jahnary 1963 Fakraiary March April May Juno.	4, 298 2, 259 3, 521 5, 077 6, 025 0, 329	I, 593 922 J, 463 2, 076 2, 311 2, 167	2, 705 1, 387 2, 069 3, 601 4, 214 4, 142	68 82 45 87 62 88	41 30 49 76 54 81	85 48 67 69 63
July Angust September October November Desgmer	7, 684 6, 954 8, 419 7, 114 4, 608 8, 108	2,746 2,602 2,450 2,764 1,810 1,214	4, 939 4, 332 3, 049 4, 350 2, 794 1, 888	75 76 61 102 83 52	\$3 100 93 102 66 57	109 05 83 88 74 60
Monthly average	5, \$72	2,000	3, 803	68	70	83

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Note,—See also new data for building permits on page S-9.